The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,898.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

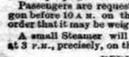
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ILLORA, (1,727 tons, and 320 H.P., Captain C. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

D. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—
On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines at Table.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	23	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

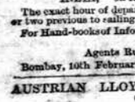
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 25th March, and the 1248, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for these cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£20	£12
To Suez	£20	£12-7
To Port Said	£20	£12-7
To Trieste	£40	£18-7

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's fleet Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special Regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has advantageous choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 4 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Cla s 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th February 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on the instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplement by India Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class. 2nd Class.	1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI .. Rs. 150 Rs. 100	To ROME ...Rs. 153 Rs. 102-8
„ VENICE.... Rs. 158 Rs. 105	„ MUNICH..Rs. 208 Rs. 135-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, the interior of Russia, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Greek, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars regarding the Passenger Service will be published hereafter.

Shippers to Russia are informed that, from the 27th February, a direct goods service by rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow and St. Petersburg at reduced rates:—

For Freight and all particulars apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Allo, to be DESPATCHED about 21st INSTANT.

For Freight apply to

Bombay, 7th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen.—All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK LOGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at about 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public auction, at the Tank Bunder, in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, about 80 English first class teak logs, just landed ex-ship New Brunswick.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, a First-rate Full-toned Mangey & Squire Pianoforte, an English-built light glass circular Miniature Brougham, a pair of powerful Bay Iastern Arab Horses, a strong Grey Brougham Horse, Harness, &c., at No. 14, Malabar Hill, next to the residence of A. Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovenamed place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Edward Walker, Esq., whose family is proceeding to England.

The same comprises rich stuff-and-G asware, consisting of Wine, Claret, Champagne, Wine and Water Glasses, Finger Cups, Soda Water Tumblers, quart pint, and claret Decanters, Ice Plate, Glass Dessert Service, handsome Plain Dessert and Breakfast Services, best electro-plated Cruet and Pickle Frames, Table Cannisters, Tea and Coffee Services, a set of Dessert Knives and Forks in Mail gamp cases, a set of electro-plated Handle Table Cutlery, by Asprey, rich rosewood furniture of richly carved bl ckwood, such as Cabinet, Pier, Card, Chest, Dining, Writing, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Couches, Easy Chairs, Loo and Reading Couches, Drawing and Dining room, Easy Rocking, Arm, and Baby's Chairs, Teapoys, Clothes and Cane Presses, Wardrobes, Screens, Bookcase, Hall Stand, Towel Stands, Dumph Washer, Iron and Brass Four-post Bedsteads complete with beds, pillows and curtains, Child's Cot, Sideboard, Whatnots, first-rate full-toned Mangey Square Pianoforte, handsome Flower Vases, Table Ornaments and disputti, and 4 light Hanging Argand Lustres, Carpets, elegant Pictures in gilt and maple frames, bronze and glass pedestal Argand Lamps, Hanging Punkah, Bath and dispensaroom Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Garden Flower Pots, China and Coir Matting, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built light circular fronted Miniature Brougham. A pair of powerful bay fast-trotting Arab Horses. A strong Grey Brougham Horse. Plated mounted double and single Harness &c., &c. Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED IN HORNBY ROW WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, with the consent of the mortgagor, submit to public auction at their rooms, with the consent of the mortgagees:—

LOT I.—All that valuable piece of land or ground situate, lying, and being in Hornby Row within the Fort, admeasuring 150 to square yards or thereabouts, together with the substantial four-storied dwelling house erected thereon, which said premises are bounded on or towards the north by Lot 2 and on the south by the property of the late Jewajee Manockjee, on or towards the east by a passage, and on or towards the west by the said Hornby Row, and assessed under No. 36.

LOT 2.—All that valuable piece of land or ground adjoining the foregoing lot, admeasuring 487 80 square yards or thereabouts, together with the substantial four-storied dwelling-house thereon, which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by property of the late Manockjee Nanabhoy Davar, on or towards the south by Lot 1, on or towards the east by a passage, and on or towards the west by Hornby Row, and assessed under No. 36.

The above two properties, if it be the general wish of the purchasers, will be put up together in one lot, and this shall be decided at the time of sale.

Plans can be inspected and further particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

Bombay, 17th March, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MARTABAN will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st March, at 4 P.M., for Cochin, sailing as under.

Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th April, and every Tuesday fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	21st Mar.	Leave Calicut	27th Mar.
„ Ratnagherry	22nd „	„ Cochin	27th „
„ Malwan	22nd „	„ Beypore	28th „
„ Vingorla	22nd „	„ Calicut	28th „
„ Goa	23rd „	„ Tellicherry	28th „
„ Carwar	24 rd „	„ Cannanore	29th „
„ Coompta	25rd „	„ Mangalore	29th „
„ Mangalore	4th „	„ Coompta	30th „
„ Cannanore	29th „	„ Carwar	30th „
„ Tellicherry	29th „	„ Goa	31st „
„ Calicut	29th „	„ Vingorla	31st „
„ Beypore	29th „	„ Malwan	31st „
„ Cochin	29th „	„ Ratnaghery	31st „
Arrive Allippi	30th „	Arrive Bombay	1st April.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TO LET, a SET of ROOMS, suitable for Office premises, and ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN. For Rent and other particulars apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

5, Church Lane.

FOR SALE, a perfectly new MAIL PHAETON by Drew and Burnett of Edinburgh, built under the superintendence of the owner. Can be used as a Wagonette, with a water-proof cover over the latter, and leather hood in front, patent folding steps, &c.

The above is an exceedingly elegant Carriage. For particulars apply to

MAJOR LAUGHTON,
No. 2, Strangers' Line, Esplanade.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motherwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that the Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent Domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Orimes, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, and 3, Bombay Green, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next the 22nd instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber to consider the following questions:—

I.—The expediency of maintaining the local Act IX. of 1863, known as the Cotton Frauds' Act.

II.—Payment of Inward Freight, when stated in sterling without condition, or "Payable at Current Rate of Exchange."

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 15th March 1871.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract, all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to he said Firm, are requested to forward the same on later than the 15th March, to Mr. J. CROSS, District Peader, Poona.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NIELGHERRY AGENCY.

For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address Mr. J. H. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

NOTICE.—Mr. T. GINGER and C. STEPHENS and SONS beg to inform their Constituents and the Public that their FIRMS will be AMALGAMATED from the 1st of April 1871, and that the business will be conducted at the present premises occupied by Mr. T. Ginger, Girgaum Road (in a Remount Lines), under the designation of GINGER, STEPHENS and SONS.

T. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS & SONS.

15th March 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April 1871, Mr. JOSEPH PASCOAL DE MELLO will cause to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on premises bearing No. 44 and situate at Cavel Street, or First Portuguese Lane, on the Esplanade Fort, all the wooden and other description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the Property of Mr. THOMAS ELLISON, lately a Contractor and Stevedore in Bombay for the payment of arrears of rent due by that Gentleman for the aforesaid premises.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The TIME for RECLAIMING PREMIA AND BONUSES has been EXTENDED by the Court of Chancery to the 31st of July next.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 28th February 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation) —No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 P.M., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 20th day of MAY next at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. WILSON & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
BURLAMJEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, from parties willing to undertake the RIGHT of COLLECTING, GRAZING and other FEES on the ESPLANADE, from 1st April 18 1 to 31st March 1-72.

For the amount of fees to be levied under other particulars, apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay. 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY the 17th instant, from parties willing to undertake the CONSTRUCTION of THREE WORKSHEDS in the COUNTY JAIL.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed Forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 11th March 1871.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any informati on regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MARTIN, General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

OUTSTANDINGS.

All Accounts over one year standing, if paid at once, no interest will be charged. All under one year's standing will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. if paid by 1st April 1871.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,) FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill,

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Re. 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1. TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1. TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

N. B. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....27, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY.....Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA.....Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond for India, including all charges.	In Bond for India, including all charges.
	Shillings. Per doz.	Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	33 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	48	9 0
Vino de Pasto, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS—		
G A good quality, matured Wine	32 0	23 0
PORT G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine	48	31 0
STILL MOSELLES—		
Schaarzberg	76 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	10 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original flagons	32 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Nierstein	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	18 0	16 0
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	25 0	20 0
*Chateau Lafitte	70 0	42 0
Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 8s. extra per 24.		
*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnum.		

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne	27 0	17 0
Grand Estate nc, very fine quality	39 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
G Highly recommended	36 0	24 0
G Very old, choice	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality	10 6	15 0
Hollands	12 0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	13 0	20 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12 0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—		
Curaçoa, finest, 8 one bottles	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54 0	39 0
Noyeau	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advanced rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompan

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Nominal value per shr.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	3 p.c.	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
		all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	652½
	100	5	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
		all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380 nl.
		all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
		all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
	all	all		Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
	125	5	p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
		all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

...	all	Rs. 70		Colaba Land Co.	1,645
...	all			Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
...	2,000		Nil	Mazagon Land	105
...	1,400		Nil	Port Canning	320

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£5	43.10.2	do.	Do. Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
950	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	13,000	11,000	350do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	11	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	60do.	Do. New	583
500	1,000	all	90do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	5,500
150	1,000	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,700
200	1,000	all	1,800	Framjí Cowasjí Press	375
200	2,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,275
1,000	2,000	2,000	120 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	425
125	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
125	1,000	775	75 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps.	Pinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,400
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,625
500	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	985
1600	150	150	...	Bunder Mills	200
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,450
750	2,000	all	150	p.s. Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	70	p.s. Manockjí Petit's	1,145
800	2,500	all	80	p.s. Oriental	2,825
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corpor tion	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics Prid'ges Co	30
500	2,000	350	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	29
25	19	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	...
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	...

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	75
1,500	2,449	...	Bombay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅝d.
London Banks	3 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	14
Australian Gold	,,	196

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

Kingston, Ensign, 62nd Regiment, en route, from Lucknow.
Swiney, Captain, 17th Regiment, on sick leave, from Fyzabad.
Mathew, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Cumberlege, Captain, General List, Infantry, on furlough, from Morar.
Grant, Major, 11th Regiment, on sick leave, from Raepore.
Creaswell, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16.

Remington, Captain, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Hervey, Colonel, General Superintendent, on duty, to Guzerat.
McGrath, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, on sick leave, to Tasmania.
Bullard, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to Melbourne.
Boville, Captain, 20th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to Dhoolia.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 16.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of "The Indian Councils' Act, 1861," to nominate Edward William Ravenscroft, Esquire, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, one year under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868, and the remainder under para. 2 of G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

Captain H. J. Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surgeon C. Haighill, Bengal Medical Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there, under the furlough regulations of 1865.

The following appointment is made:—

Captain and Brevet Major G. F. Bevill, Staff Corps, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Major Hickman, whose tenure of office expires on the 24th instant.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 175, dated 2nd instant, to Surgeon H. F. McGrath is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to the Colonies, with leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following extract (paras. 2 and 3) of a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th February 1871, No. 9, is republished for general information:—

"2. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Colonel W. W. Taylor, 6 months.
Major T. J. Bellenden, 6 months.
Captain E. Mockler, 6 months.
Captain J. Ketchen, 6 months.
Captain W. H. Yates, 3 months.
Captain W. Merriman, 6 months.
Captain F. H. Segrave, 3 months.
Lieutenant C. Hay, 1 month.
Surgeon Major F. Broughton, 6 months.
Surgeon Major H. Pitman, 6 months.

"3. The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been permitted to retire from the Service from the dates specified, viz:—

Major J. M. Holt, from 14th June 1870.
Surgeon Major R. Pitman, from 5th February 1871.
Sub-Conductor T. C. Tabor, from 18th April 1870."

The Government of India have ruled that Europeans (Civilians) entitled by the terms of their agreement to a return passage to England at the expiration of their term of service should avail themselves of this right within three months after leaving Government employ, otherwise they will forfeit all claim to a passage for themselves or their families at the cost of the State.

Captain H. Cathcart, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain P. Phelps, R.E., Executive Engineer Lower and Central Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations.

Surgeon Major J. C. Trestrail, Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure after the 8th May next, on private affairs, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Captain G. H. F. Codrington, Bombay Staff Corps, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from date of departure, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant L. F. Heath, Her Majesty's 83rd Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

Ensign William Ashfield, 95th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd N. L. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 8th February 1870, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Moore Orr gh, 96th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 25th N. L. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 16th February 1870, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Cresuh to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 16th February 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following acting promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor Giles Penetone to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant Jeremiah Kelly to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 23rd February 1871, in succession to Reilly, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Magazine Sergeant Daniel Flynn to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 3rd March 1871, vice McDonald, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

C and J Batteries E Brigade, having been transferred to C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery by Royal Artillery General Regimental Order No. 39 of 1st February 1871, are struck off the establishment of this presidency from the date of their embarkation, viz. 2nd March 1871.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. G. Magrath, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Murray, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain H. E. A. Lawford, Madras Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Lieutenant H. W. Pardoe, 2nd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, for two years.

Conductor W. Bather, Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major H. Lock, Her Majesty's 103rd Foot, Assistant Adjutant General, N. D., is allowed furlough to Europe, for six months, on private affairs, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, granted to Captain F. D. Mander, General List, Assistant Executive Engineer Kaira District, by G. O. No. 125, dated 15th February, is to have effect from date of departure, after the 15th April next.

The following appointments are made:—

Staff Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Hallen to be Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon Lamb to continue to officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon during such time as Mr. Hallen may be specially employed under the Government of India.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in May next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Captain A. W. Macnaghten, Cadre 2nd Cavalry, officiating Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. H. Lloyd, Special Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Rajkote and Gondul States, resumed charge of his duties from Captain G. E. Goodfellow on the 1st instant, during office hours.

Major T. M. Baumgartner, Political Superintendent, Akalkote, returned to his duty on the 1st instant, from the privilege leave of absence granted to him under notification dated the 15th ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Disbrowe, Acting Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Y. Shortt, Political Agent in Kutch, has been granted subsidiary leave for 30 days.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Law, First Political Assistant in Kattywar, is appointed to act as Political Agent in Kutch during Lieutenant-Colonel Shortt's absence on leave, or till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Ramchundra Venktesh, second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Soundutty, in the Belgaum District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, commencing from the 15th instant.

Mr. G. Ayerst, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, assumed charge of his office on the 9th instant at 11 A.M., and made the necessary declaration of office as required by Bombay Act V. of 1866.

Dhanabhai Desji having resumed charge of the office of Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay on the 9th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence for 20 days granted to him by Government notification of 27th ultimo is cancelled.

Azum Bowjee Pursbram, Mamlutdar of Talooka Poorandhur, and Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Poona district.

Assistant Surgeon Godon is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Poona City Jail during the absence of Dr. Beatty on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson received charge of the office of Joint Judge in the Ahmedabad District from Mr. E. T. Candy on the 9th instant, before noon, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay Act VI. of 1866.

Mr. H. J. Parsons assumed charge of the office of Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Ratnagherry district on the 8th instant, before office hours.

Messrs. R. W. Hunter and H. J. Parson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of the Ratnagherry district on the 9th instant, before office hours.

Mr. M. B. Baxter, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Poona, and Acting Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. S. N. Tagore to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during Mr. Baker's absence on leave, or till further orders.

Mr. R. H. Showell to act as Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge of Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. Connon, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Nana Morojee to act as Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Showell, or until further orders.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, LL.B., to act for Mr. Nana Morojee as Third Magistrate of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Nana Morojee, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Vithul Bulwant, second class Subordinate Judge of Tullegaon, in the Poona district, was allowed sick leave for 15 days from the 14th ultimo, under section 11 and clause 1 of section 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Rao Saheb Krishnajee Sadasiv Joglekar assumed charge of the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagherry, on the 6th instant, before 11 A.M.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. King acted as Junior Collector and Magistrate of Kaira from 5th to 28th February 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. Porteous, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence, for three months.

Mr. E. McCallum, Civil Service, is allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days under Section XI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, to enable him to appear before the medical board at Bombay.

Mr. S. Hammick acted as First Assistant Collector of Nassick from 23rd November 1870 to 16th January 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. S. H. McMinn, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. F. A. H. Elliot to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ratnagherry.

Messrs. A. B. Steward and J. R. FitzGerald to be Supernumerary Assistants to the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. W. H. Horsley to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. P. Jacob to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed an examination in the Hindustani language on the 10th instant:—

Higher Standard.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth.
Mr. F. A. H. Elliot.
Mr. A. B Steward.
Mr. W. H. Horsley.
Mr. P. Jacob.
Mr. J. R. FitzGerald.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their departmental examinations according to the higher and lower standards on the 13th ultimo:—

Higher Standard.

Mr. E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S., with credit.
Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S.
Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.
Mr. H. R. Cooke, C.S.
Mr. J. E. Murphy, C.S.
Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.
Mr. Nundshunker Tooljashunker, Mamlutdar of Unkleswar, in the Broach Collectorate, with credit.
Mr. Keshowlal Heralall (Mamlutdar of Bulsar, in the Surat Collectorate), with credit.
Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.
Mr. H. J. Duggan, Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad.
Mr. Anundrao Bhasker, Head Accountant in the Belgaum Collector's Office.

Lower Standard.

Mr. T. H. Leach, C.S.
Mr. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.
Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.
Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S.
Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District, is placed in Medical Charge of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, which has now been removed to its new building at Chinchpoogly.

Mr. H. Ballantine has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

Surgeon Major J. Lumsdaine is appointed Sanitary Commissioner for the Presidency of Bombay, vice Colonel Bell, R.E., resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Thomas Horsfall is appointed to act as Joint Chaplain of Poona, during the absence on privilege leave of the Reverend S. Stead, M.A.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 3rd March.

Captain A. G. Murray, Staff Corps, is appointed Station Staff Officer Saint Thomas' Mount, from date of departure of Captain Mackenzie.

Head Quarters, Madras, 4th March.

So much of G. O. C. C., 2nd March 1871, page 60, as attaches Lieutenant H. R. Shelly, Infantry General List, to the 30th Native Infantry, is cancelled, that officer will join the 28th N. I.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Phillips, Staff Corps, from general duty, Trichinopoly, to officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 39th N. I.

Major R. A. Chadwick, Staff Corps, to general duty at Jubbulpore.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Captain A. J. Ogilvie, D. Brigade, to Madras, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant G. R. Gambier, D. Brigade, from 10th March 1871, or date of departure for four months—Bombay, private affairs.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant W. H. McCausland, 2nd Wing Subaltern 16th Native Infantry, from 14th February 1871, or date of departure, for six months—Madras, under the provisions of G. O. G. G. No. 482 of 1866.

79th Highlanders.—Major (Brevet-Lieut.-Col.) K. R. Maitland, from 20th March 1871, or date of departure, to 19th September 1871—Mussoorie, private affairs.

79th Highlanders.—Captain J. M. Leith, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, to 14th May 1871—Canada, private affairs.

79th Highlanders.—Captain A. N. Clay, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, to 14th September 1871—Chanda and Murree, private affairs.

79th Highlanders.—Captain C. H. Miers, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, to 14th June 1871—Neilgherries, private affairs.

79th Highlanders.—Lieutenant R. McG. Borthwick, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, to 14th September 1871—Chanda and Murree, private affairs.

79th Highlanders.—Ensign R. H. C. Daizell, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, to 14th June 1871—Mandla, private affairs.

79th Highlanders.—Ensign J. M. Brown, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, to 14th September 1871—Madras, private affairs.

80th Foot.—Captain J. Dunn, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, to 30th August 1871—Chanda, private affairs.

80th Foot.—Lieutenant D. Campbell, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, to 30th August 1871—Chanda, private affairs.

89th Foot.—Lieutenant J. B. Ribton, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, to 30th August 1871—Lahore, Punjab, private affairs.

89th Foot.—Lieutenant W. P. B. Brereton, from 15th March to 30th August 1871—Lahore, Punjab, private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel N. F. Bayly, doing general duty at Madras, from 7th April 1871, or date of departure for 6 months—Neilgherries, private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Major E. N. Norton, Wing Officer 22nd Native Infantry, and officiating Wing Officer 39th Native Infantry, from 27th February 1871 or date of departure, for one month—Madras, &c., to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bills	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Harve	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest;	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 (0 0) to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Post charges	
Mauritius		8 cash to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Baron Macaulay	...	Liverpool, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Stirling (s)	Hanson	Liverpool.
	Ethiopia (s)	Scott	China, &c.
	Mongolia (s)	Barton	China, &c.
	Duke of Edinburgh	Bolmann	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Princess Somawatley, to Falmouth, &c.
Ship Challenge, to Liverpool.
Barque Mongyne, to Cochin, Colombo, and Rangoon.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
14	Baroda (s)	...	Suez.
	Stephenson (s)	...	London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
12	Meinam (S F)	...	Calcutta.
13	Agnes (s)	...	London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
12	Meinam (S F)	...	Galle.
13	Carmarthenshire (s).	...	London.

Passengers sailed per French steamer Meinam—From Madras to Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Berry and 2 children, and native ayah, Mr E Simon, and Dr J M Miller.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH MARCH.

FROM LONDON.

The Tweed, 7 bales brown paper, A A Cream & Co; 1 hhd old tom, 1 hhd gin, 2 cases claret, 1 case sparkling hock, and 2 cases champagne, Geo W Wheatley & Co.
Nelson, 8 bales buff paper, A A Cream & Co.
Singapore (s), 49 cases brandy, C Cowasjee; 4 cases haberdashery H J Curim.
Glendarror, 4 cases eau-de-cologne, Gaddum & Co; 8 casks and 1 case hardware, C Khetsey; 1 cask hardware, and 101 kegs iron nails, A Bharmul; 136 casks Bass' pale ale, Merwanjee & Co; 480 kegs paints of sorts, D Rustomjee; 12 casks glass phials, Ewart Latham & Co; 25 cases eau-de-cologne, N Ardeseer & Sons.
Amazis, 7 cases plate glass, E Noorbhoy; 10 cases cotton sewing thread, and 6 cases toys, Shicoo Sazba & Co.
Thomas Bell, 7 cases orange bitters, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Maritana, 55 bales hemp, S S Narrelwala; 87 bales cotton, G Jaigobaul; 133 bales cotton, C Dewraj; 109 bales cotton, D Shamdas; 31 bales cotton, S B Janjee.
Jane Lee, 190 bales cotton, M Madun & Co; 350 bales cotton, D Shamdas; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 30 bales cotton, C Mithe; 50 bales cotton, M Moljee.
Calcutta, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 60 bales cotton V Ramdayal; 30 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.
Tethys, 38 bales cotton, N Mooljee; 423 bales cotton, J Cursetjee; 250 bags sursee seed, David Sassoon & Co.
Arethusa, 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 200 bales cotton, H D Freak & Co.
Singapore (s), 58 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 32 bales wool, R Dewchund; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 55 bales cotton, M Poonjee; 150 bales cotton, C Sherput; 100 bales cotton, C Petamber; 65 bales wool, P Kesowjee; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 15 bales wool, R Monmed; 33 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 750 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 301 bales wool, and 16 bales cotton, S Narrojee & Co; 25 bales cotton, M Dyall.
Lord Ashburton, 50 bales cotton, D Bhanjee; 13 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Biaito, 200 bales cotton, H Clason.
City of York, 30 bales wool, A Palmber.
Oberon, 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 135 bales cotton, M Mugumram; 300 bales cotton, J Dewjee.
Sam Mendel, 32 bales cotton, B Ambaidass.

FOR LONDON.

Singapore (s), 31 bales goat skins, M A Surajoodin & Co.
Tanjore (s), 17½ cwt of E teeth, K Ramjee; 335 pieces E teeth, B Vuliybhoy.
Sumatra (s), 74 pieces E teeth, S Durvesh; 8 bundles E teeth, A R Fazul.

FOR HAVRE.

The Tweed, 103 cases gum olibanum, C Munjee; 200 bales cotton, Planque Vinoy & Co; 100 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore, 300 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 325 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Princess Somawattey, 500 bales cotton, A Blaschock & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 18	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	
China	,, 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	April 13	6 P.M. 12th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Mar. 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.
The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.
The after packet at 3 P.M.
After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.
Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.
The subjoined Tables shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	March 18	Wednesday	August	9
Do	,, 25	Do	do	16
Do	April 1	Do	do	23
Do	do 8	Do	do	30
Do	do 15	Do	September	6
Do	do 22	Do	do	13
Do	do 29	Do	do	20
Do	May 6	Saturday	Do	30
Do	do 13	Do	October	7
Do	do 20	Do	do	14
Do	do 27	Do	do	21
Wednesday	do 31	Do	do	28
Do	June 7	Do	November	4
Do	do 14	Do	do	11
Do	do 21	Do	do	18
Do	do 28	Do	do	25
Do	July 5	Do	December	2
Do	do 12	Do	do	9
Do	do 16	Do	do	16
Do	do 22	Do	do	23
Do	August 6	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.
Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.
Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to Reconditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

		At Noon.			At Noon.
Thursday	March 30	Wednesday	August	30
Do	April 13	Do	September	13
Do	do 27	Do	do	27
Wednesday	May 10	Thursday	October	12
Do	do 24	Do	do	26
Do	June 7	Do	November	9
Do	do 21	Do	do	23
Do	July 5	Do	December	7
Do	do 19	Do	do	21
Do	August 2	Do	Jan. 1872	4
Do	do 16	Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

		At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.
Thursday	April 13	Wednesday	August	30
Wednesday	May 10	Do	September	27
Do	June 7	Thursday	October	26
Do	July 5	Do	November	25
Do	August 2	Do	December	23
Do	do 30	Do	Jan. 1872	18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	March 27	Saturday	August	12
Do	April 10	Do	do	26
Do	do 24	Do	Sep ember	9
Do	May 8	Monday	do	25
Do	do 22	Do	October	6
Saturday	June 3	Do	do	22
Do	do 17	Do	November	6
Do	July 5	Do	do	20
Do	do 11	Do	December	4
Do	do 29	Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	March 20	Saturday	August	5
Do	April 3	Do	do	19
Do	do 17	Do	September	2
Do	May 1	Do	do	16
Do	do 15	Monday	October	2
Saturday	do 27	Do	do	16
Do	June 10	Do	do	30
Do	do 24	Do	November	13
Do	July 8	Do	do	27
Do	July 23	Do	December	11
Do	do 29	Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 16th March 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kusara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

We are glad to see that the Madras Railway intend opening their line to Raichore on Wednesday the 15th instant. From Raichore to the banks of the Kistna river, to which the G. I. P. line is open, is only 12 miles. —*Madras Mail.*

THE APPLICATION TO PROSECUTE IN BEWETT'S CASE.

Most of our readers will remember that on 20th February, while the criminal cases were being tried at the Criminal Sessionst Mr. Anstey made an application to Mr. Justice Bayley for sanction to take proceedings, either criminal or civil, against certain Khandeish officials,—viz., Venayek Vishnu, fouzdar, Shasgar, fouzdar, and Casinath Mahadew, mamlutdar of Dhoolia. His Lordship adjourned the Sessions to 16th March, on which day he said he would give his decision; but on the sitting of the Court yesterday, addressing Mr. Anstey, Mr. Bayley said—As to that application in reference to which I adjourned the Sessions till to-day, I was in hopes of being able to dispose of it to-day, but owing to the press of business the learned Chief Justice, before whom I laid the papers, is unable to look at the proceedings, and I therefore propose to adjourn the Sessions formally till this day three weeks, when I hope I shall be able to give an answer to your application.

The Court was then adjourned till 6th April at 11 o'clock.

A GAMBLING HOUSE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hajee Ismail was charged with keeping a common gaming-house in Bhendy Bazaar.

Mr. Hearn appeared as Public Prosecutor, and Dr. Dallas defended the prisoner.

Mr. Thomas Mills said—I know a common gaming house situated in Bhendy Bazaar, kept by Hajee Ghachee. I know that the said gaming house has been used as a common gaming house for several years past. To my knowledge persons have been convicted of gaming with dice and money in the said house. Several warrants have been issued for the arrest of the said Hajee Ghachee for keeping the said common gaming-house, and persons have been convicted for gaming therein, but the said Hajee Ghachee has always escaped and never been arrested, though strict search has been made for him. I have known that the aforesaid house has been used or gaming proposes for the last six or seven years, and arrants have been issued against that house for that eriod. I have seen gaming carried on in the house. In February 1869 I and other police officers arrested seventeen persons for gaming, having caught them in the act of gaming. Two of them were discharged; the rest were convicted. On that occasion, a search was made for the present defendant but he was not found. There was a similar case towards the end of last December. The house had been frequently visited by the police. About two years ago, when I was at Dhobie Talao, defendant came to me and said he would bring an action against me for entering his house. I told him that the entries had been made on warrants. Defendant never brought any action.

Some other witnesses having been examined the case was adjourned for further enquiry until the 25th inst.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 16th March, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 15th March, 6-50 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 16th March, 6 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera Persian line right to London via Crown lines.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th March, 10-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 57 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th March, 2-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 52 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 15th March, 12-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 53 minutes.

Via Turkey, 15th March, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th March, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of the 16th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min
From Kurrachee	0 33	0 4
" Calcutta	8 3	0 9
" Madras	0 25	0 15
" Galle	12 0	0 0

THE IRON POT BOILER.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having read in this morning's issue of your paper something about an iron pot boiler, it is nothing new, it having been made years ago in H. M.'s Dockyard by the late Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, and is now at work in Aden.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO HELPED TO MAKE THEM.

Bombay, 16th March.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Being too busily engaged yesterday, I could not comply with the kind invite of Mr. Parsons to witness the experimental trial of the "Iron Pot Boiler." I find, however, in this morning's *Gazette* a long paragraph on the subject, and being one of those who argue that the application of the said pots weakens the flue of the boilers, I adopt the same medium (with your kind permission) of stating the reasons for my opinion.

By the researches of Sir William Fairburn, and from actual experiments made by him for the Royal Society some years ago, it is now well known and settled beyond dispute that the cylindrical form (the true circle) is the strongest both for compression and tension of iron in boilers, and as that authority says, and has proved, "any departure from it is attended with danger."

It is unnecessary for me to enter into the particular forms of boilers and their respective strength. Suffice it that the same authority has given us the rules adduced from actual experiment and sad experience.

We have known round as well as oval flue boilers burst in Bombay, but I should hardly assume from that like your contemporary (the *Times of India* in the case of the "Pots") that oval was as strong or as weak as the round.

It is now more than four years since the application of "Field Tubes" was made to the flue of cylindrical boilers of the same form as Mr. Parsons', and although the principle is identical, it is strange that experience should have decided against their adoption.

Let any one interested in this matter take a section through the pot and flue of Mr. Parsons' boilers and let him compare that section with either the round, oval or square form, and I think it will be apparent to any one experienced or posted on the subject, that weakness would be its failure. To say that it strengthens flue is utterly absurd and against (as I have shown) all engineering experience on the matter.

Having no particulars of the experiment, I am unable to draw any conclusions from it. But that one of the two model boilers should partially collapse, and that that one should be the "potless" one proves little or nothing, and it will require a much more elaborate argument or experiment to convince the engineering world that they have been totally wrong or ignorant of the rules which should guide them in the construction and manipulation of boilers.—Yours, &c.,

G. MACDONALD.

Bombay, 16th March.

THE DEFENCE OF THE N. E. FRONTIER

Appended is a circular from General Bourchier to the Tea-Planters of Cachar:—

Silchar, 8th March.

To the Tea-Planters of Cachar.

My dear Gentlemen,—On several occasions I have had conversations with members of your community as to the most practical means of affording defence for your tea gardens. I offer a few hints for your consideration. In the first place it would be an easy matter to raise a body of Volunteer Tirailleurs in Cachar. You have most of you a good pony and are good riders. Too much organization should be avoided, and only sufficient drill to teach you the meaning of military orders, how to obey them, and skirmishing.

Arms.—For the present any fire-arms you may have might be brought into use with ball cartridges, and also for smooth-bores buckshot. The old foot artillery sword can be purchased for a song from Government. When the corps is more completely organized, I would recommend one kind of fire-arm for all. The Henry-Martinisher rifle with sword, bayonet, and sling is about the best you can have, which, if a number are taken, can be procured complete at from £3 to £5. I cannot answer the question which has been put to me whether Government will supply you with arms and ammunition. Every man should, so to speak, be his own instructor; his pony should be taught to stand fire, and he should by practice in his own garden obtain proficiency in ball practice. Three or four neighbours might meet for mutual instruction, and occasional general meetings be held at Cachar or any centre of groups of gardens.

Uniform.—Norfolk jacket of colored corderoy or flannel (latter is best), green or brown canvas, or leather gaiters and knickerbockers.

Besides arming yourselves it would be an excellent plan for you to arm say 10 or 12 men of your coolies, Ghoorkas or fighting hill tribes; the former I prefer, as they are excellent gardeners, skilful with arms, and faithful. They should be armed with, I think, a single-barrelled breech-loading smooth-bore, with ball and buckshot cartridge. Arms and ammunition should be kept by the manager and served out when required for practice or defence.

Again your attention should be given to the position of your coolie lines, tea-houses, and managers' residences. I have noticed one garden in which nearly every building was placed in a flat commanded by every teelah in the garden—palpably a mistake. They should be built on the crest of the most commanding teelahs, each group so advanced or withdrawn as to afford flanking fire on its neighbour, thus affording mutual protection. Each group should be surrounded by a stockade within which the coolies could retire. The stockades should, if possible, command the approaches from the forest, and be cleared of jungle all around, and communicate with each other, and with water. Give each armed man a trifle more pay, and as a distinctive mark a serge uniform frock. He should be encouraged to go out shooting, and learn the roads and raiders' tracks in all directions, and be able to act as scouts.

Until about the 15th, I shall be at the different outposts, but any day after that I shall be happy to talk over the matter with you all, if you will meet me at Cachar on Saturday, the 18th.—Yours very truly,

Geo. Bourchier, Brigadier-General.

In referring to the above the *Pioneer* remarks:—

"Our correspondent seems to think very highly of the General, whom he describes as being 'as active as a *butcha* and not *stuck-up*.' Our correspondent further urges us 'to speak a word for the 4th N. I. The *Friend's* article is shameful. The fact is Daly is a dare-devil young Britisher himself, and expected too much of the sepoys, who did not behave so very badly after all. The Commander-in-Chief has released the men, but ordered the jemadar to be tried for abdicating his authority."

THE EMIGRATION BILL.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Friday last the 10th instant,

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers be taken into consideration. He said that this bill consolidated five Acts, the provisions of which had been re-arranged by the learned Secretary with the method and perspicuity that always marked his work. Suggestions had been invited from the several authorities, and a few had been received and adopted. The Medical Inspector was invariably to be present at the time the emigrants embarked, and was to make a final examination as to their fitness for the voyage. In the event of the head of a family or a near relative being found unfit, the other members were not to be separated from him and compelled to undertake the voyage. But the substance of the existing law remained unaltered. Mr. Chapman believed that law contained all the safeguards that could be devised for the protection of the emigrant from the time of his enlistment until he arrived in the colony. But he could not disguise his apprehension that instances of cruel abuses would inevitably occur unless the officers entrusted with the working of the Act most carefully attended to their duties. It would not be sufficient for the magistrate to rest satisfied with the bare assent of the emigrant when he was brought before him by the recruiter. He must do his best to ascertain the inducements that had been held out; disabuse the emigrant of all false expectations; and thoroughly satisfy himself that the contract had been entered into without undue pressure of any kind. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said that he should like to be allowed to ask the hon'ble gentleman in charge of this bill two questions. The first was whether the Government had any information regarding certain allegations that had been made in respect to the treatment of coolies in one of the places to which the emigration was permitted by this bill—he meant British Guiana; and secondly, whether there was any provision for enabling the Government of India to ascertain the treatment which the coolies received at the places to which emigration was permitted. What he was anxious to know was that laws were not only made for the protection of the emigrants in the colonies but were duly and fully and fairly executed. In this bill there seemed to be a very marked, a singular difference between the provisions made for the British colonies, and for the Danish colony of Saint Croix and those for the French colonies. In respect to the French colonies he found distinct provision in the bill that the duration of the engagement should be entered in the contract, and that the duration of the engagement was limited to five years. On the contrary, it appeared that there was no provision whatever as regard these colonies in respect to the duration of the contract or in respect to the other particulars for which provision had been made with regard to the French colonies. We knew abuses had prevailed in Jamaica in regard to the treatment of the coloured races, in the local courts: it had been shown that those courts were formerly constituted in a way from which it could hardly be expected that equal justice would be done between the white man and the black man: complaints had recently been made that injustice was done to the coolies in British Guiana, but neither justly or unjustly could not say. He was also acquainted with the fact that when serious complaints having been made it was found necessary to appoint a Commission to investigate into the condition and treatment of the coolies in British Guiana, and it was not thought necessary to take the very obvious step of putting on that occasion an Indian officer; On the contrary, the Commission consisted of one young English lawyer and one local magistrate. But partly on the representation of the Colonial Governor, and partly, as he heard, in consequence of representations made by the Government of India, that a gentleman of Indian experience was at the last moment sent after the others as a third member of the Commission. On these grounds he had to suggest that it might be very desirable that some provision should be made to enable the Government of India by appointing a local agent or otherwise to keep a constant supervision over the administration of the law in the British colonies to which it applied and in other places besides French colonies to which the Act was or might be extended: of course the Council was aware, that the British colonies were just as independent of this legislature as the French colonies were, and that some of them were almost independent of the British Legislature.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen said that, with reference to what had fallen from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, he would call attention to the fact that the jurisdiction of this Council ceased as soon as you got beyond three miles from the shores of India. If His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor would turn to the 57th section of the bill, he would find that it was there enacted that when the Governor-General in Council had reason to believe that in any place to which emigration was permitted proper measures had not been taken for the protection of the emigrants, he might declare by notification that emigration to such place shall cease. And then the 58th section provided that after such notification had been published, emigration to the place to which the notification related would cease. With regard to the British colonies, all that could be said was that if, what His Honor had affirmed was correct, it was a state of facts which was much to be regretted, and a remedy for which did not lie in the hands of the Governor-General of India in Council, except so far as to withdraw the permission to emigrate to those particular places. With regard to the special provisions affecting the French colonies, it would probably be merely necessary for him to say that they were made under the authority of the special convention existing with the French Government. But if his hon'ble friend's observations be taken as bringing the Government to task as to the exercise of proper vigilance in their executive capacity, in seeing that those who emigrated under our laws were properly provided for at the place of emigration, then Mr. Stephen would state that the Government did exercise such vigilance as far as lay in their power.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman desired to explain, with reference to the remarks that fell from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that the object of this bill was to protect the emigrant from the date of his enlistment up to the time of his arrival in the colony. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen it would be useless for the Government in their legislative capacity to attempt more inasmuch as any laws they might pass could not be enforced. But the Executive Government could and did look to the treatment of the emigrant during his sojourn in the colony. There was a section in the bill which enjoined the Protector to board every return ship and ascertain from the emigrants whether they had any complaints to make of the treatment they had received; and representations received in this or any other way would not fail to be attended to. Mr. Chapman might mention that at the present moment emigration from Bombay to the Mauritius had been prohibited in consequence of the excessive mortality that was said to have occurred at that island amongst the emigrants. Since he had been in charge of this bill he had deemed it his duty to visit the depots at Calcutta and make such enquiries as he could as to the manner in which emigrants were treated. He was satisfied that whilst in this country they were treated with kindness and liberality; and that every reasonable precaution was taken to ensure their health and comfort on the voyage. The fact was, the emigrant was a very expensive article and it would be obviously against the interest of those who engaged him to treat him badly.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that he would wish to be allowed to say a few words with reference to the statement which had been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman, that the object of the bill was only to protect emigrants in this country and during the voyage and till their arrival in the colonies. He thought we were bound to do more, and to provide assurance that the emigrants were fairly treated in the colony. For the rest he might say that as the thing stood he was satisfied with the assurance that he had received from the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen and from His Excellency the President, that the observations which had been made would have due consideration and attention at the hands of the Government of India in its executive capacity. If he had been a member of the Council at an earlier stage of the bill, he might have proposed that we should have laid down certain rules with regard to the duration of the contract, the appointment of Indian agents in the colonies, and such matters, in the same way as is provided with respect to the French colonies. But at this stage of the bill he did not feel that he could fairly press these proposals.

The bill was then passed.

CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(*Bombay Court Circular.*)

On Tuesday evening last, a concert was given at Government House, Parell, to enjoy which a large party had been invited. The Government House concerts, whether given in Bombay, Poona, or Mahablashwar, are features of the season; they are always successful, and Tuesday's was certainly no exception. It is not often that such a programme as the following is presented even by professionals, of which class only one, Signor Inzoli, was on the platform:—

Part I.

Symphony	2 Violins, Viola, Violoncello Flute, and Piano	Haydn
Chorus	"Va Pensiero," Nabuco	Verdi
Violin Solo	Reverie	Vieuxtemps
Recitative and Allegro	"Oh luce di quest' anima," Linda	Donizetti
Quartette	"In this hour of soften'd splendour"	Pinsutti
Chorus and Septette Finale	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti

Part II.

Overture	Barbiere di Siviglia	Rossini
2 Violins, Viola, Violoncello, 2 Flutes, and Piano		
Song	"To Anna"	Hatton
Piano Solo	Trovatore	Goria
Song	"Tell me my heart"	Bishop
Flute Solo	Largetto and Polonaise in G	Spohr
Chorus	"Chi vuol Pistacchi," Ione.	Petrella

As regards the manner in which the various pieces, vocal and instrumental, were rendered, suffice it to say that the most talented amateurs of Bombay, some of whom appeared for the first time, had the treatment of them. After the concert was over, the room was cleared for dancing, which was kept up with spirit till far on in Wednesday morning.

H. E. SIR SALAR JUNG ON GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

Sir Salar Jung has been lately visiting some portions of the Hydrabad territory, and when at the city of Beder a meeting was called of officials and the principal inhabitants by the desire of His Excellency. On this occasion the following speech (printed in the vernacular official *Gazette* of Hydrabad and translated in the columns of our local contemporary) was made by him, a large assembly of zemindars, vatandars, and a number of H. H. Government servants being present. His Excellency said—

This day I have great pleasure to see so many present here. The main object of my getting you assembled is that I, who am one of the servants of H. H. the Nizam, may speak a few words of encouragement to two classes especially—Government servants and landholders. It is well known in these days that strict orders have been issued for the better conserving of the rights of the people. Those who possess sunnuds of their land property, &c., if such documents are not illegal, have no fear of being deprived of their rights. Some such illegal documents exist, and they had their origin, I consider, from the talukdars and naibs of the talukas, either on account of their dishonesty and covetousness, or on account of the bad rule that prevailed in former times. But, by the providence of God, a stop is now put to that state of things, and that what remains of wrong will, I hope, disappear in the process of time. When there is a sudden stop put to wrongs which have their origin in the past, some people may suffer, but it ought to be rightly perceived that it is not an affliction, because oppression and theft are two great sins. When people learn to act honestly and be industrious, they will reap the benefit of labour. Some of the results will be, an increase in the annual production; they will derive a taste for the acquisition of knowledge, which is a chief thing, and which they need much; and let those who have limited means of support, exert themselves to cultivate waste land, and thus give rise to trade, by which both they and H.H.'s Government will be benefited and reap great reward themselves. Now I wish to add, that Government servants should take to heart their responsibility, and exert themselves in their duties with zeal—prevent illegal courses, and in every way assist the people in objects that will honestly benefit them. Unfortunately the Government officials of His Highness, in too many cases, do not attempt to do more than examine accounts and sign papers; but it is necessary that they should be well acquainted with the condition of the people of the talukas under them, and it should be their aim to improve the state of the people, also by kind advice lead them into paths of industry and aid their welfare. Whatever the nature of complaints, and from whomsoever, the investigation should be impartial and just. Subordinates must consider it their duty to respect their superiors, and earnestly do their work.

Mr. Rustomjee Vicoajee, an able, energetic, and faithful servant of H. H. the Nizam's Government, who is appointed to this zilla, also the first talukdar, the second, and third, the Madadga-ri-Adalat, and other Government officials will, I hope, exert themselves in their work with zeal, so that, when I find an opportunity of re-visiting this zilla, I may be able to praise God for the improvement and prosperity of the country. I hope that H. H. the Nizam will, in the process of time, come to this part of his territory, and see the doings of his servants here and at other zillas.

Rustomjee Vicoajee, Esq., the Sudder Talukdar of the Zilla of Beder, then spoke as follows:—

The hearty wish for the prosperity of the country is evidently seen from what His Excellency has just been pleased to state to us. The ignoble acts of the zemindars and others are from time immemorial, and H. E. has told us that such will no doubt in due time be abated. I need hardly mention that from a remote period up to the time of H. H. Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, the great works made are in excellent condition; they also bear evidence to the high cultivation and intelligence of past times; some great specimens of engineering are to be seen in nearly every zilla of H. H.'s dominions. As time passed on, the art and science of that age declined. After the time of H. H. Nizam Ali Khan, there was much corruption in the State, so much so that the appellation of *mooglai* was applied to it—such things have existed for half a century. Now the welfare of H. H.'s dominions is entrusted to H. E. Sir Salar Jung whereby the corruption that had prevailed so long has disappeared. Other beneficial changes have been effected. During the past fifty years most of the Government officials were so ignorant, that when they had occasion to sign their names they used to make a mark. Schools have been established, and the children of the poorest people are now taught.

INDIAN ITEMS.

An Address to the Pope.—An address is in course of preparation by the Roman Catholic community of Madras to His Holiness the Pope. The address contains various expressions of sympathy towards the Pope at the removal of the French troops from Rome by the King of Italy.—*Madras Mail*, March 13.

The Maharajah of Jeypore.—On Wednesday last, His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore had a long and interesting conversation on theological subjects with a leading member of the Brahmo Somaj, and made anxious inquiries about the position and creed of the Somaj and the prospects of Theism in England. His Highness spoke most intelligently, and in the course of the discussion which ensued, he appeared to have an intellect keen and logical enough to appreciate arguments. His Highness seemed very much interested in Pantheism, and expressed a wish to get German idealistic works translated into Sanscrit.—*Indian Mirror*, March 13.

The late Dr. Paterson of the Madras Medical Mission.—Many of our readers will read with deep regret the announcement in our obituary of the death of Dr. Paterson, of the Madras Medical Mission. It is about thirteen years, we believe, since Dr. Paterson first landed in Madras—the first medical Missionary sent out by the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society. The work was quite new, and it was no doubt largely owing to his prudence, tact, and earnestness, that it proved so successful, and that others were encouraged to follow his example. The start was first made in a small dispensary in Black Town, which gradually rose in popularity, until it came to be frequented in the course of a year by thousands of patients of all castes and classes. A few years ago a similar dispensary was opened in Royapoorum, with a hospital attached to it, which has proved equally successful. But perhaps the best part of Dr. Paterson's work was the institution founded and conducted by him, for training up native medical evangelists to carry on a work like his own in the remote country districts. He enjoyed the confidence of all classes and all denominations, so that several missions sent some young men to be educated under his care for this work. The result, we believe, has been very satisfactory. Dr. Paterson's health was often very indifferent, but still he stuck manfully to his work, until in June last he was compelled to go. From the report of the Free Church Mission, we recently observed that he was better, and again at work superintending the Medical Mission Training Institution in Edinburgh. We were not prepared, therefore, for so sudden an announcement of his death. But he has gone, leaving the fruits of good work behind him.—*Madras Mail*, March 13.

UNDEFENDED PRISONERS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court (at Allahabad) yesterday, March 14, the Government Advocate suggested to the Court that prisoners were a good deal prejudiced in their defence by not having counsel to advise them. The advocates of the Court were, he was sure, ready to defend poor men for merely nominal fees; but this was not known to the prisoners. He thought it was desirable that officers in charge of jails should be furnished with lists of the advocates and pleaders of the Court, and should show the lists to accused persons. By this means the prisoner's freedom of action would be unimpaired, no expense would be thrown upon Government, and ignorant people would be put in a fairer position for regulating their own defence.

Mr. Justice Turner concurred in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Jardine, and would see if anything could be done.—*Pioneer.*

PASSENGERS LEAVING CALCUTTA.

The following passengers left Calcutta per s.s. Australia, on the 14th March:—

For Madras—Mr G L'ewhellin; Mr Rynes; Mr J Sheriff.

For Galle—Mr Moultrie; Revd Mr Stewart.

For Melbourne—Mrs Kennedy; Staff Surgeon and Mrs E A Birch, child and infant; Mr Henry Lane.

For Sydney—Major T Buttanshaw.

For Suez—Mr and Mrs Schroder, infant and ayah; Mr Lee Zander; Mr Welmans and native man-servant; Mr T W Cassel; Mr A Cochrane.

For Brindisi—Captain and Mrs H R Thuillier and infant.

For Southampton—Major-General and Mrs Rigby; Mrs Pyke and two infants; Mr and Mrs F Fucker; Miss Tucker; child and European servant; Mr C K Dove; Mrs Rushton; Colonel J P Clarkson; Mr W H Urquhart; Mrs McNamara and infant; Mr and Mrs Sandys, and three children; Mrs Sebbald; Lieut-Col A H Paterson; Mrs Thuillier and child; Mr W C Wood; Mrs H A A Waller; Mrs G Andrews and child; Mr Alexander Simpson; Mrs Gower; infant and European servant; Major-General and Mrs Broome; Captain Broome; Captain and Mrs Crickten, two children, infant and ayah; Mr and Mrs E Burjett, child and infant; Captain J W Tago; Baboo, C C Dutt; Dr and Mrs Dalziel, two infants and European servant; Mr and Mrs Walter Ellis and two children; Lieutenant Impey; Mrs Stewart and infant; Mrs Monltrie, two children and ayah; Miss Craig; Dr Sheridan; Mr J M Scott; Revd and Mrs Charles Parish, four children, infant and ayah; Mr Alfred Roberts; Captain Innis; Miss Thomas; Captain Burton; Mr and Mrs Taylor, child and ayah; Mrs Eastw-y, three Masters Eastway, three children infant and European female servant; Lieutenant King; Mrs Webster, infant and ayah; Miss Harper; Gr Master Sergeant T Wall, R.A.

CONSPIRACY AND FRAUD.

The report in the papers of to-day (Feb. 17th) of the charges brought against Mr. R. Hope Johnstone, ex-mayor, and Mr. Smallpage, the well known tailor of Maddox-street, by Mr. W. H. V. Milbanke, of conspiring to obtain from him £2,500, and the former of fraudulently converting to his own use bills of exchange for £8,000 accepted by Mr. Milbanke is a sad proof of the extravagance of young men "about town." The prosecutor who only came of age a year or so ago is the son of Mr. F. Milbanke, M.P., is, through his mother, a nephew of the Duke of Cleveland and has "great expectations." He has obtained notoriety by his relations with Mabel Grey, the young lady of the *demi monde* whose name was long a household word in the mouth of society. On her he squandered immense sums of money and as young gentlemen in such a position have generally other means of getting rid of their—or other peoples—there is no doubt he stood in need of the accommodation so kindly obtained—but not given up to Mr. Milbanke by Major Hope Johnstone. This latter gentleman, who has annonymously figured more than once in these letters, is one of two brothers who are well known on the turf, in the night houses of the West End and among the Jews. One of the charges against him—that of fraudulently appropriating the bills for £8,000—has already broken down, and I don't think the other will come to much. Young men in the position of the prosecutor and the prisoner have those notions with regard to *meum* and *tuum* without having actually criminal intentions, and perhaps the Major did not mean really to rob his "friend." The incident recalls a story that, with or without foundation, went the rounds of the club some time ago. A butcher's calling on an acquaintance one day at his chambers in the Albany, learnt that he was out; and going into a room to wait for him found on a table a diamond star. He summoned the servant and told him he was going to take it and asked him to let his master know the fact. He then went straight to a pawnbroker's and "spotted" it for £70 which he pocketed, and sent the ticket to his friend, with a note stating the facts and the remark that if he had not taken the star for temporary use somebody would certainly have stolen it. I shall not give the name of the gentleman: Mr. Hope Johnstone very likely knows it. I wonder how many of the "bloods" who may every afternoon be found in Long's coffee-room are in the position of Mr. Milbanke: how many in that of his "friend?"—*London Correspondent of Madras Times.*

MILITARY LETTER.

London, 16th February.

The report of the Mitrailleur Committee is not a very lengthy document. The Committee consisted of Colonel Wray; Captain Foley, R. N.; Colonel Shaw, R. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards; Captain Beaumont, R. E.; and Captain W. H. Noble, R. A. Lieutenant-Colonel Heyman acted as secretary. In addition to the Montigny and Gatling guns, the Committee had before them designs for mitrailleurs, multiple guns, rifle batteries, &c., from nineteen inventors, *viz.*, Messrs. Addison, Bigg, Black, Bryant, Davenport, Field, Goddard, Gregory, James Aliller, Muloch, Needham, Le Poidevin, Purkis, Robins, Sanders, and Thomas, Major Bolton, and Colonel Claxton. There is a *precis* given of each proposal with the Committee's remarks, which in some instances are quaint enough, as where they say—"This invention is evidently the conception of a visionary, and is utterly unworthy of consideration;" the Committee recommend that Mr. —'s offer "be declined with thanks;" "the above is a pure *idea* on the part of Mr.——;" the Committee would on no account encourage him to work it out;" "the Committee "consider this proposal to be perfectly inadmissible, and recommend that no encouragement whatever be given to Mr.——"—and so on. But to return to the report itself. The Committee think that the experience of the present war has to a great extent been favorable to these instruments of warfare, and has led the Prussians to attach more importance to them than they were originally disposed to do; while Russia, Austria, and Turkey have been induced to give large orders for the immediate supply of these weapons. The Committee prefer the Gatling very decidedly to the Montigny for the following reasons:—

1st.—Greater distructive effect, owing to the rapidity with which it can be fired.

2nd.—Greater command of range; the Montigny system being necessarily restricted to small calibres, while the Gatling is equally applicable to large as to small calibres.

3rd.—The Gatling gun, so far as the experience of the Committee goes, is capable of being worked by fewer men than the Montigny.

4th.—Greater strength and simplicity of mechanism.

5th.—Greater facility of repair.

6th.—The greater demoralizing effect produced by the continuity of fire of the Gatling.

7th.—The "drum" arrangement affords a better means of carrying the ammunition uninjured.

The Committee fully recognize the expediency of introducing a certain number of these machine guns, "to act as auxiliaries to the other arms of the service; and, of the several designs which have been submitted to them, including those that have been under trial, they are persuaded that the Gatling gun is the best adapted to meet all military requirements." For the defence of villages, field entrenchments, *caponnières*, bridges, *têtes de-pont*, breaches, &c., they think the small size Gatling would be invaluable, and they think the medium-sized weapon might have many useful naval applications, for use in the tops, to clear an enemy's decks, or open ports for boat operations. This size of Gatling (0·65-inch calibre) is thought by the Committee to be likely to have important long range uses on the field, but the weight of the ammunition required to produce a certain effect has prevented the Committee from recommending the weapon for this purpose.

As to the relations of mitrailleurs to field artillery, the Committee are decided enough! "They do not for a moment contemplate their supplanting or displacing a single field gun." The characteristics of the two weapons are essentially different. "Except against an enemy in the open, the fire of a mitrailleur is comparatively worthless, whereas artillery fire will search out an enemy from almost any position, whether covered by trees, brush-wood, earthworks, or houses, and at distances far beyond the range of a mitrailleur."

The Committee recommend—

1st.—The immediate introduction of the small Gatling gun for employment in the field, the guns to be mounted on suitable carriages adapted for 2-horse draught.

2nd.—The carriages to be provided with musket-proof shields.

3rd.—Other sorts of carriages to be provided for the weapons in *caponnières* and similar confined spaces, and for the navy on suitable carriages or swivels.

The Committee recommend an immediate supply of 50 small size for land service as a first instalment, and as many small and medium for the navy as the Admiralty desire. Attempts to be made to adapt the Boxer cartridge to this weapon,—the bore of the small size Gatling to be changed from 0·42 inch to 0·45 inch, and the ammunition to be made the same if *possible*, as that for the Martini-Henry. I regret to say that as yet the War Office has only ordered 12 of these weapons. Has the Indian Government ordered any? The navy is going to obtain a supply at once.—*Pioneer.*

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The most irritable cutaneous affections, as well as ordinary eruptions, have yielded to this most safe and effectual remedy. Thomas Hunt, Esq., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"I have prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in about one hundred and twenty cases of Skin disease. It is bare justice to Dr. de Jongh to say that the success attending its use fully satisfies me that he has not exaggerated its value." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Paris, 15th February.

It was but a dream. We were all flattering ourselves that the sound quality without which men and nations never make steady progress—good common sense—was returning to France. Indeed, so it was in the provinces; but incurable Paris has played the fool and lost the good opinion she was beginning to gain in the outer world. I could not have believed it. On the very voting-day, as the rain poured down and earnest-looking men were going to the polling places with the folded tickets in their hands, I heard hundreds say,—"We want no more lawyers, no more newspaper men, no more mere blustering talkers and spinners of fine phrases, *plus de parades*; the days of *Gambardage* are departed." And yet the lawyers, the semi-educated newspaper scribes, the praters, and not the workers, are the men they have elected. Of the forty-two Parisian deputies two or three monarchists have slipped in, and a dozen may possibly be bribed or persuaded to vote for a constitutional government as best calculated to maintain order and stability. But all the rest are of that impracticable and really unpatriotic stamp that do not care three sous for France in comparison with the Republic, and not three centimes even for the Republic unless it be one carved out in their own selfish and anti-social pattern. It turns me sick when I read the list of the men returned by this department, though even after the lapse of a week that list is still rather approximately than strictly correct. There stands little Louis Blanc at the head of the poll with his 209,000 votes. He is a mere writer of scribbly history, and twenty years' exile in England seems to have given him no lesson from a practical and moderate people. He nibbles at socialism as much as ever, and will have no labour but co-operative, believing that nature, whose most apparent chief principle is variety, and which never formed even two leaves of the forest perfectly alike, has made every man in thorough similitude of mind to every other man. But Louis Blanc is a model of practical common sense and statesmanship in comparison with Victor Hugo, who comes second, having polled 204,983 votes. Garibaldi with 191,666 votes is third on the list. At the most critical moment of the fate of France which we find in history, when statesmen and men of business are of golden value to the nation, the capital pours in her largest vote to a mad-brained and unintelligible poet, and to a gallant but muddle-headed foreigner who neither understands her people, her laws, nor her language. In old Garibaldi's career there are occasional splendid flashes of self-denial and greatness. His refusal to accept the mandate of representative, or to sit in the assembly at Bordeaux, is an unintentional slap on the face which ought to be understood by the silly electors of Paris. His return to his island-home at Caprera in quiet and penniless privacy has a fine smack of antiquity about it. It is a pity he marred the fine effect by a final fling at the priests whose mission he is incapable of understanding, and at the form of government of which France herself is best judge to adopt. Gambetta and Edgar Quinet come up fourth and fifth of the Parisian deputies. I do not complain of a reward owing given to the energy of Gambetta. However mistaken, he was the only man in France who possessed eminently this great quality. After Quinet comes Lockroy and Rochefort. Lockroy is a puzzling, unscrupulous newspaper writer who, in my mind, affects extreme democracy without feeling it. We thought office had rendered the Count Rochefort de Lucay practical and moderate; but his first anxiety to call his new journal the *Lanterne* shows that he still courts the popular gale and will stoop to anything for the favours of the mob. Joigneaux, of whom I know little and certainly have never met, follows Rochefort in the list, and after him comes a man I *do* know—Gambon *à la vache*, a buffoon who afforded us laughter in Paris for the first half of last year. Then we have Felix Pyat, who says if he could not cut all King's heads off, would like to wade down them in the blood of priests. And this is the man to whom a respectable city, calling itself *la capitale des monde*, gives 141,531 votes! Delescluze comes next. He has to come out of gaol too, where even the friendly Republicanism of Jules Favre obliged him to lodge the riotous demagogue. And so the list runs on, with little known names, to Ledru-Rollin, the rich and selfish demagogue with 72,000 votes, and down to Floquet and Peyrat, who have the bare qualifying number of votes. In these men haphazard seems to have made a strange jumble. Thus we have the socialist Republican, Malinero, so noted at Peter Bonaparte's trial, following Leon Say, a highly Conservative and respectable writer for the *Journal des Debats*. A new ballot will probably have to take place for several who have not the requisite vote. Amongst them are Thiers and Jules Favre. It is legally necessary that a candidate to secure his return must poll at least 68,200 votes, this being one-eighth of the total number of electors. That total is 545,605. It is therefore evident that scarcely half the voters have exercised the franchise on this occasion. The democrats, as usual, were energetic. The day was wet. There were short communes in the ladies, and the men of property remained at home and left all they owned in the world —money, lands, family, and honour—to the legislative mercy of the roughs of Belleville and the ignorant *ouvriers* of the Faubourg Saint Antoine. Cabs have ceased to ply in Paris. Umbrellas and strong boots might have done for a day. These eaten horses have lost the Paris vote to the cause of order and common sense. For my part, I really blame more the men who did not vote than the ignorant creatures who did. There is a comfort in thinking that a few notorious blackguards failed to come to representatives. Gustave Flourens is low on the list with only 35,370 votes, Coquerel, the Republican protestant pastor, had but 49,419 voices. The Reds could not swallow the prefix of "reverend," or this eloquent firebrand would have been returned. Poor old Jules Simon seems cut by all parties. He is returned for Bordeaux, but here in Paris he could only muster 25,000 votes. He is almost last on the list.

But if poor Paris has made a fool of herself, I expect it will be found that the provinces have on the whole nobly done their duty. There is not the least pretence that the Prussians have interfered with the voting in any department occupied by them. The good sense of the peasant proprietors has done wonders. From my wanderings in Touraine and Normandy I have a strong opinion that the country people in their hearts would desire the return of

Russian Plenipotentiary in the Paris Conference of 1858, strongly supported the "rational and legit mate desire" of the Principalities to be united under a foreign prince. In subscription for the neutralization of the Black Sea, Sir H. Elliot does not believe that the entire opening of the Straits to all nations would be acceptable to the Porte. A means of defence for Turkey against a Russian Black Sea fleet might be provided by giving the Sultan power, "in case of emergency," to call up the foreign fleets into the Straits.

The acceptance, on the 1st of December, of the Prussian proposal for a Conference was again accompanied with the protest against a foregone conclusion. The Government at Tours, considering the Prussian origin of the plan, could not assent without communicating with Paris, and the Porte still insisting on the restriction of debate held off. The indisposition of the French caused considerable delay. The Russian Government expressed a desire to consider the entire Treaty; Austria wished to settle limits and objects; Italy accepted the English basis. Count B ust contributed to complicate matters further by suggesting a preliminary meeting at Constantinople between the representatives of England, Austria, Italy, and Turkey, but from this Lord Granville dissented.

The Turkish Government, seeing that the modification or repeal of the neutralization clauses was recognized as inevitable, rapidly cooled in their idea of resisting Russia in the Black Sea by force; they resolved to limit their resistance to a solemn protest. Sir H. Elliot reports that General Ignatieff had shown him papers which proved that within three years from the date of the Treaty, the whole of the "parties to it," with the single exception of England, had shown Russia in readiness to sacrifice the principal element in it. General Ignatieff furthermore observed that he had heard Lord Palmerston say that the Treaty was so hard on Russia that it could hardly last 10 years, and that some similar but "more cautious" observations had fallen from Lord Russell. Taking into account this evidence of general hostility to the clause in question the Turkish Government had felt that further resistance to the change was hopeless.

The Russian Chancellor, on the 3d of December, having not only withdrawn their claim to the maintenance of "a foregone conclusion" as the basis of a Conference, but having admitted that the Conference might record any opinion on the question of principle raised in Lord Granville's first despatch, the main difficulty was removed. General Ignatieff, however, seems to have been ill-informed as to the views of his Government, for he insisted to Sir H. Elliot that the annulment of the neutralization clause was the basis of the negotiation and that Russia considered those clauses annulled in practice from the time that Her Majesty's ship Gannet had entered the Black Sea six years ago.

The other Powers now quickly gave in their formal adhesion, but the Government at Tours were only able to obtain from M. Favre a proposal that the representation of Paris at the Conference should be preceded by an Armistice, the revictualling of Paris, and the convocation of a National Assembly. Lord Lyons was instructed to reply to M. de Chaudordy that the English Government felt it could not obtain in this way any advantage for France, and could not certainly assume a dictatorial attitude towards Prussia. The French Ministry further demanded that the question of the War and the position of France should be brought before the Conference. To this Lord Granville was unable to assent. Dreading the delay which in the best of cases must ensue in the despatch of a Plenipotentiary from France, he suggested the appointment of M. Tissot, the Charge d'Affaires in London. All the other Powers had appointed as their Plenipotentiaries their representatives at the English Court. A most unpleasant delay and the inexcusable absence of a representative of France from a great European council would have been spared had Lord Granville's advice been accepted. On the 18th of December Lord Granville received a formal intimation that a French Plenipotentiary would present himself at the Conference. On the 23rd the official invitations were sent out from the Foreign Office, among others to M. Tissot as the substitute for the French Plenipotentiary. The day of meeting was fixed for the 3rd of January, 1871.

The French Plenipotentiary chosen was M. Jules Favre, and M. de Chaudordy in announcing his name to the English Government begged that it would obtain a pass out of Paris for M. Favre from the Prussian Head-Quarters, and that the Prussians should communicate for this purpose with the besieged city. Lord Granville replied that the Prussians had determined to send no more flags of truce, in consequence of some recent alleged acts of treachery on the part of the French, and that the application for a safe-conduct must come from M. Favre. A weary game of cross-purposes followed, and the record of it fills a third of this volume. Count Bismarck was not very obliging, and M. Favre was irritated and wayward. It finally became clear that M. Favre did not mean to attend, and Lord Granville on the 6th of January recapitulated in a despatch to Lord Lyons the efforts he had made to secure the presence at a French representative at the Conference. As the best means of supplying this void Lord Granville affirmed that, whatever the decision of the Conference, it should be ultimately left open for the adhesion of France, and that before and after each sitting the course of business should be communicated to the French Charge d'Affaires.

The Conference was postponed to the 17th of January, in the hope of obtaining the presence of M. Favre. Lord Granville was desirous to postpone the meeting longer, but the Austrian and Turkish Ministers deprecated delay. At the first sitting only the general question of procedure was discussed, and the discussion of the Treaty adjourned to the 26th ult., by which time it was hoped M Favre might arrive. But the emergency at Paris had now become so terrible that M. Favre no longer desired to leave the city. It is unnecessary to enter into the recriminatory Circulars in which M. Favre and M. de Chaudordy have attacked Count Bismarck for his stringent exercise of his strict right. The result is that the other European Powers have been compelled to meet and discuss the Eastern Question without the assent or co-operation of France. M. Favre's resolution expressed to Mr. Odo Russell at Versailles on the 2nd inst., neither to come to London himself nor to send a substitute, is not expained in this correspondence, of which it is the final document.—*Times.*

SAN REMO.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 11.)

SAN REMO, though youngest in date, bids fair to become the most popular of all the health resorts of the Riviera. At no other point along the coast is the climate so mild and equable. The rural quiet and repose of the place form a refreshing contrast with the Brighton-like gaisty of Nizza or Cannes; even Mentone looks down with an air of fashionable superiority on a rival destitute of promenades, and whose municipality sighs in vain for a theatre. To the charms of quiet and sunshine it adds that of a peculiar beauty. The Apennines rise like a screen behind the amphitheatre of soft hills that enclose it—hills soft with olive woods, and dipping down into gardens of lemon and orange and vineyards, dotted with palms. An isolated spur juts out from the centre of the semicircle, and from summit to base of it tumbles the oddest of Italian towns, a strange mass of arches and churches and steep lanes, rushing down like a stone cataract to the sea. On either side of the town lie deep ravines, with lemon gardens along their bottoms, and olives thick along their sides. The olive is the characteristic tree of San Remo. As late as the sixteenth century the place was renowned for its palms; a palm still stands on the civic escutcheon, and the privilege of supplying the Papal chapel with palm branches in the week before Easter is still possessed by a family of San Remese. But the palm has wandered off to Bordighera, and the high price of oil during the early part of this century has given an unquestioned supremacy to the olive. The loss is, after all, a very little one, for the palm, picturesque as is its natural effect, assumes any but picturesque forms when grown for commercial purposes, while the thick masses of the olive woods form a soft and almost luxurious background to every view of San Remo. What strikes one most about the place in an artistic sense is its singular completeness. It lies perfectly shut in by the circle of mountains, the two headlands in which they jut into the sea, and the blue curve of the bay. It is only by climbing to the summit of the Capo Nero or the Capo Verde that one sees the broken outline of the coast towards Genoa or the dim forms of the Estrelles beyond Cannes. Nowhere does the outer world seem more strangely far off and unreal. But between headland and headland it is hardly possible to find point from which the scene does not group itself into an exquisite picture with the white gleaming mass of San Remo for a centre. Small, too, as the space is, it is varied and broken by the natural configuration of the ground; everywhere the hills fall steeply to the very edge of the sea, and valleys and ravines go sharply up among the olive woods. Each of these has its own peculiar beauty; in the valley of the Romelo, for instance, to the west of the town, the grey mass of San Remo perched on a cliff-like steep, the rocky bed of the torrent below, the light and almost fantastic arch that spans it, the hills in the background with the further snow range just peeping over them, leave memories that are hard to forget. It is easy, too, for a good walker to reach storier scenes than those immediately around: a walk of two hours brings one among the pines of San Romolo, an hour's drive plunges one into the almost Alpine scenery of Ceriana. But for the ordinary frequenters of a winter resort the chief attraction of the place will naturally lie in the warmth and shelter of San Remo itself. Protected as it is on every side but that of the sea, it is free from the dreaded mistrale of Cannes, and from the sharp frost winds that sweep down the torrent-bed of Nizza. In the earlier part of the winter the snow which lay thick in the streets of Genoa, and beneath even the palms of Bordighera, only whitened the distant hill-tops at San Remo. Christmas brought at last a real snow-fall, but every trace of it vanished before the sunshine of midday. Since the opening of the new year the warmth and sunshine have been unbroken save by a day of storm which strewed the whole coast of the Riviera with wrecks. From sunset to sunrise, indeed, the air is sometimes bitterly cold, but the days themselves are pure summer days. What gives a special charm to San Remo, as to the other healthstations along the Corniche, is the fact that winter and spring are here the season of flowers. Roses nod all year over the garden-walls, violets peep shyly out along the terraces, a run uphill brings one across a bed of narcissus. It is odd to open one's window on a January morning and count four-and-twenty different kinds of plants in bloom in the garden below. Even were flowers absent, the character of the vegetation excludes from northern eyes the sense of winter. The bare branches of the fig-tree alone remind one that "summer is over and gone." Every homestead up the torrent-valleys is embosomed in the lustrous foliage of its lemon gardens. Every ravine is choked with maiden-hair and delicate ferns. The golden globes of the orange are the ornament of every garden. The dark green masses of the olive, ruffled by strong winds into sheets of frosted silver, are the background of the whole. And right in front from headland to headland lie the bright waters of the Mediterranean, rising and sinking with a summer's swell, and glancing with a thousand colors even in the greyest weather.

The story of San Remo begins with the Saracenic inroads from Corsica and Sardinia in the ninth century, to which Nizza, Oneglia, and Genoa owed their walls. But before this time the wild Ligurian coast had afforded hermitages to the earlier bishops of Genoa; to Siro, who became its apostle, to Romolo, who was destined to give his name to the territory of the town. San Romolo is indeed its invariable designation till the fifteenth century, and it is probable that its present name is owing to no fanciful punning on Romulus and Remus, but to a popular contraction of its full ecclesiastical title, "Sancti Romuli in eremo." It was in this "waste," left without inhabitants by the Saracenic inroads, that Theodulf, bishop of Genoa, settled a little agricultural colony round the Carolingian fort and lands which, though within the feudal jurisdiction of the Counts of Ventimiglia, were the property of his see. Two centuries passed quietly over the little town ere the sudden rise of the Consulate here, as at Genoa and Milan, gave it municipal liberty. The civil authority of the bishops passed to the communal Parliament, the free assembly of the citizens in the church of San Stefano; all civil administration, even the right of peace and war, or of alliance, was exercised with perfect freedom from episcopal intervention. The rights of the bishop, in fact, were reduced to the nomination of the judicial magistrates of the town, and the reception of certain fees; rights which were subsequently sold to the Dorias, and transferred by the Dorias to the Republic of Genoa. This great communal revolution, itself a result of the wave of feeling produced by the Crusades, left its characteristic mark in the armorial bearings of the town, the Crusaders' Palm upon its shield. While its neighbours, Ventimiglia and Albenga, sank into haunts of a feudal noblesse, San Remo became a town of busy merchants, linked by treaties of commerce with the trading cities of the French and Italian coasts. The erection of San Siro marked the wealth and devotion of its citizens. Ruined as it is, like all the churches of the Riviera, by the ochre and stucco of a tasteless restoration, San Siro still retains much of the characteristic twelfth-century work of its first foundation. The alliance of the city with Genoa was that of a perfectly free State. The terms of the treaty which was concluded between the two Republics in 1361 in the Genoese basilica of San Lorenzo are curious as illustrating the federal relations of Italian States. It was in effect little more than a judicial and military convention. Internal legislation, taxation, rights of independent warfare, peace, and alliance were left wholly in the power of the free commune. San Remo was bound to contribute ships and men for service in Genoese warfare, but in return its citizens share the valuable privileges of those of Genoa in all parts of the world. Genoa, as purchaser of the fudal rights of its lords, nominated the podesta and other judicial officers, but these officers were bound to administer the laws passed or adopted by the commune. The red cross of Genoa was placed above the palm-tree of San Remo on the shield of the Republic; and on these terms the federal relations of the two States continued without quarrel or change for nearly four hundred years. The town continued to prosper till the alliance of Francis I. with the Turks brought the scourge of the Moslem again on the Riviera. The "Saracen towers" with which the coast is studded tell to this day the tale of the raids of Barbarossa and Dragut. The blow fell heavily on San Remo. The ruined quarter beneath its wall still witnesses to the heathen fury. San Siro, which lay without the walls, was more than once desecrated and reduced to ruin. A special officer was appointed by the town to receive contributions for the ransom of citizens carried off by the corsairs of Algiers or Tunis. These terrible razzias, which went on to the very close of the last century, have left their mark on the popular traditions of the coast. But the ruin which they began was consummated by the purposeless bombardment of San Remo by an English fleet during the war of the Austrian Succession, and by the perfidy with which Genoa crushed at a single blow the freedom she had respected for so many centuries. The square Genoese fort by the harbour commemorates the extinction of the liberty of San Remo in 1729. The French Revolution found the city ruined and enslaved, and the gratitude of the citizens for their deliverance by Bonaparte was shown by a sacrifice which it is hard to forgive—the row of magnificent ilexes, which stretched along the ridge from the town to San Romolo, is said to have been felled for the construction of vessels for the French navy.

The war has singularly favoured the fortunes of San Remo. Nizza is a desert, Mentone is a city of the dead, even the gaming hell of Monaco has lost its German band. A host of Germans, and not a few English people, have fled from their usual French re reats to San Remo. On the other hand, the war has greatly increased the difficulty of getting there. The railway along the coast, after years of promise, still stops short at Savona. Hopes of its completion have been raised of late by the energy of the three women and one boy who have been employed on it, but as yet the visitor who shrinks from a run through Geneva and Lyons is doomed to the long route across the Brenner, and eight-and-thirty hours of weary railroading in the world. A journey of this sort has a tendency to make people crititical, and some of the criticism which has been lavished on San Remo is fair and natural enough. To any one who has been accustomed to the exquisite scenery around Cannes, the background of olives seems tame and monotonous. People who are fond of the bustle and gaiety of Nizza or Mentone in their better days can hardly find much to amuse them in San Remo. It is certainly quiet, and its quiet verges upon dulness. A more serious drawback lies in the absence of promenades or level walks for weaker invalids. For people with good legs, or who are at home on a donkey, there are plenty of charming walks and rides up into the hills. But it is not everybody who is strong enough to walk uphill or who cares to mount a donkey. Visitors with sensitive noses may perhaps find reason for growls at the mode of cultivation which is characteristic of the olive groves. The town itself and the country around it, like the bulk of the Riviera, entirely without architectural or archæological interest. There is a fine castle within a long drive at Dolceacqua, and a picturesque church still untouched within a short one at Ceriana. Beneficial as the reforms of Carlo Borromeo may have been to the religious life of the Corniche, they have been fatal to its architecture. On the other hand, any one with an artistic eye and a sketch-book may pass his time pleasantly enough at San Remo. The botanist may revel day after day in new "finds" among its valleys and hill-sides. The rural quiet of the place differs one from the fashionable bustle of livelier watering places, from the throng of gorgeous equipages that pour along the streets of Nice, or the picnics with a host of flunkeys uncorking the champagne. The municipality are about to construct a promenade along the western side of the bay. But if the place is really to be made attractive to invalids, far more must be done than this. A continuation of the projected promenade along the eastern side of the bay would throw the rival walk at Mentone into the shade. Each of the delicious valleys on either side the town might be thrown open by a road at a very moderate expense. The Italians of San Remo are so thoroughly courteous in listening to suggestions for the improvement of their city, and so anxious to attract a larger number of visitors, that it is probable that a few years will see these improvements completed. On the other hand, nothing could add less to the attractions of San Remo than the theatre upon which its citizens have set their hearts. A small theatre is always a poor theatre, and even if the finest company in the world it would be useless for visitors, nine-tenths of whom are prisoners at home after sunset. The motive is no doubt a commendable one, and the courtesy of the San Remese to strangers is so genuine and cordial that we trust it will never be met by the ill-advised efforts at religious proselytism which from time to time disturb the peace of the Riviera. If the religious energy of the English visitors needs a vent, they may find it in making their own chapel warmer and more comfortable. It is odd with what a British pertinacity we persist in taking our insular whitewash, bareness, and vulgar ornament with us all over the world, and enshrining them in our Continental chapels. But it is still odder when the British theory of cold churches follows us also abroad, and produces buildings which, like the chapel at San Remo, though erected for congregations driven from home by weak chests and diseased lungs, are mere traps for colds and influenza. These, however, are matters easily set right, and affect very little the general character of the place. Its sunshine, its colour, its beauty, secure its future. The time must soon come when the whole coast of the Riviera will be lined with winter villas; but we can hardly hope that any will surpass the happy blending of warmth and interest and repose which makes the charm of San Remo.

THE LATE CANON MELVILL.

(*Standard*, Feb. 15.)

TO-DAY the mortal remains of a man who should not be allowed to pass from our midst without a few words other than those of a conventional obituary notice are interred upon the immediate scene of his greatest triumphs. Henry Melvill, canon of St. Paul's, who sank placidly to his rest on the morning of Thursday last, is buried within the precincts of the old City cathedral which he loved so well, and whose congregations owe to his memory, his influence, and his name, a debt which words can but inadequately acknowledge and actions but insufficiently repay. Those of our readers—and they will comprise, we venture to think, the majority—who have been amongst the wrapt and listening auditors of Canon Melvill's sermons beneath the dome of St. Paul's, who have experienced the electric attraction of his eloquence, the irresistible potency of his earnest and pleading piety; who have felt communicated to themselves something of the holy enthusiasm of the preacher; who have heard the melodious accents, and gazed upon the dignified and even imposing presence of the greatest preacher of the day, will scarcely require to be reminded what were the arts and attributes by which Canon Melvill acquired his position and his fame. Mr. Melvill's rhetorical power was indeed extraordinary, and would have earned for him distinction either at the Senate or the bar. His capacity of perspicuous expression was remarkable, his faculty of apt illustration great, and his command of lucid and closely consecutive argument unrivalled. Each of these qualities was in itself sufficient to ensure distinction and success. But for the miraculous sway that Canon Melvill's sermons exercised over the vast congregations to which they were delivered the combination of the three is scarcely sufficient to account. It was the confidence in the cause that he pleaded—the righteousness and sanctity of the mission that he discharged—to which must be ascribed so much of the profound effect he produced. It was above all things the evident earnestness and the manifest devotion of the preacher which secured the admiration and the attention of those who heard his utterances. Belief and sincerity are contagious, and of the thousands who have listened to Canon Melvill in the cathedral within which he is to-day buried, there is not one who has failed on the occasion of his sermons, to have been profoundly touched with a sense of the majesty of religious faith and the dignity of theological conviction. The preacher and the man were the true exponents of each other, and the former was the servant of God; it was a unity of character, not a dualism. Canon Melvill's hearers felt this, knew this, saw this.

We have spoken of Canon Melvill as the greatest preacher of his day. He was incomparably the greatest, and in his death the Church of England sustains a loss which it is not easy to see how she will repair. Clergymen whose sermons are really social powers are, decreasing rather than increasing. Our National Church is not without many able ministers who never fail to deliver weekly discourses full of sense and saturated with piety. But the discourses are heard and forgotten, and however much we may wish to disguise the fact, a fact it still remains that the pulpit is no longer the great popular force it once was. Doubtless some of the causes of the decadence of influence are as inevitable as they are obvious. It is natural and necessary that the power of oratory should decline as that of literature develops. The age of the political pamphlet was identical with that of the paramount potency of the pulpit. The printing press has merged the pamphlet in the newspaper, and has in great measure substituted the sermon that can be read for the sermon that is preached. Popular preachers we have by the dozen, and "pet parsons" by the score, but neither of those come near belonging to the order of which Canon Melvill was so noble a representative. It is then that the supply fails because there is no demand? With Canon Liddon and some few others before us, knowing as we do the eager and infinite throngs which the announcement of a sermon from such men as these is certain to attract to the church at which it is to be delivered, we can scarcely meet this question with an affirmative reply. And if we examine the secret of Mr. Liddon's success we shall find it to be the same as that which ensured for Canon Melvill his signal triumphs; and we are very much afraid that what constitutes the explanation of the influence exercised by both these orators of the pulpit constitutes also the explanation why it is that the pulpit has ceased to be the great motive power which it once was. Canon Melvill was able so intensely to affect his hearers' hearts because he identified himself for the time being with his hearers, because he flung himself into the current of their feelings, and looked at matters from their standpoint. He appealed to his audience in a manner and by arguments that Dissidence could appreciate. His illustrations were not drawn from the store-house of antiquated ecclesiastical metaphors, but from the circle of his every-day experiences of congregation. He could address the man of science in language which carried conviction and force, because he himself had been a student in the book of science. He had appreciated the fundamental truth that the underlian of all successful preaching, and, indeed, all successful oratory of every kind—that if a man would affect and influence others he must first familiarise himself with their ordinary conversation, speculations, and pursuits. In this way, and in this way only, can religion be made and felt a living power. To benefit and help human nature it is first necessary to know human nature—its difficulties, its perplexities, its aspirations and its doubts. Canon Melvill did, and Mr. Liddon does, act upon the knowledge of this great fact, and therefore the achievement of their results is nothing wonderful. The errors of the time must be combated with weapons selected out of the armoury of the time. The sources of truth and falsehood are close at hand—the waters that poison and the waters that cure are drawn out of adjacent springs. What formed the true *raison d'etre* of the power of Chatesworth's brand is simply that which contributed to enhance or create the influence in the pulpit of the late Canon Melvill, and which does contribute so effectively towards that of Mr. Liddon. If the preacher does not command the audiences which he once did, it is not because there is no room for the exercise of the preacher's art.

Canon Melvill, like the late Dr. Philpotts, a western counties man, like Dr. Philpotts, also, was a praiseworthy instance of distinction achieved solely and entirely by the exercise of his own ability and industry. Facilities and aids to success he had none. The son of an Indian officer, he was sent to Christ's Hospital. He was a "Grecian" there, and afterwards a sizar at St. John's, Cambridge. In succession he became second wrangler, and fellow and tutor at Peterhouse. The seeds of his future distinction were already sown. His university sermons had already attracted a distinction which subsequently procured for him the offer of the incumbency of Camden Chapel, Camberwell. Some of those who read these lines will remember the extraordinary sensation which his first sermons here created, and the vast crowds who used to assemble from long distances, hours before the doors were open, anxious to secure a seat. As Principal of the East India College, Haileybury, Canon Melvill displayed administrative power of a very high order; and it may perhaps be insufficiently known, or scarcely remembered, that the report issued respecting the best method of examination for the East India Civil Service in 1854 bears Mr. Melvill's name as that of one of the commissioners, in addition to the signatures of Lord Macaulay and Professor Jowett. For the rest, the memory of the achievements, and the influence of Canon Melvill as a preacher form his best epitaph; and they will not die.

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May Frere.—Yacht.
Sir John Lawrence—
Teazer, Blomfield—R.N.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Unaccountable Illnesses.—Persons naturally nervous, or those whose nerves are unfitted to bear with impunity the racket of life, frequently feel unwell without any assignable cause: to such sufferers these strengthening Pills are above all price. Holloway's medicine promotes perfect digestion, whereby a richer and stronger store of vitality is thrown into the blood, which soon dispels transient weakness, and gradually removes permanent debility and loss of mental energy. The Pills at the same time preserve due order and scrupulous regularity, and healthily stimulated every natural function. No aperient can successfully enter in competition with these Pills, which, without weakening or irritating the system, secure the steady action of the bowels—that prime necessity of all ages.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants draft s on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	Rs. 1/1d. Per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	Rs. 1/0 11/16d. do.
" do.	.....	Rs. 1/0 1/2d. do.
" demand	.....	Rs. 1/0 3/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	demand	Rs. 1/0 3/8d. do.
On Paris	demand	Rs. 1/0 1/4d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	.....	Rs. 1/0 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay 14th March 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to, the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ..... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yocohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.— { The Munster Bank, Limited.
{ The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do 10-Horse power, do
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BINYON'S TOILET SOOTHING LOTION, INTRODUCED IN 1862,

FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.

PRICES—No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No 2, Rs. 5; No. 3, Rs. 6-8.

Wholesale—W. SEYMER & Co., 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.; Teacher & Co., Bombay and Poona; Rathea & Co., Calcutta; Budgett and Hughes, Karrachee; De Roux & Co., Madras.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT:
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. S. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Ibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq. W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Thomas Farrer, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. D'Achroeder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1874.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—

H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E